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For the Farmer

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Keeping Potatoes.
We find great care used to prevent potatoes and other roots from freezing. Freezing does not hurt them; it is the thawing that does the mischief. Potatoes

If a member of the body, such as a hand or foot, be frozen, and be suddenly thawed by fire or warm water, the flesh will mortify and drop off; but let the frozen member be rubbed with snow, which is a little lower in temperature than the frozen foot, and thus be gradually

Only last spring I planted potatoes which were kept in a heap in the open air, and covered with three inches of earth all winter. They were twice (at least) watered, and twice thawed, but were unimpaired.

In the spring, if early vegetables, such as beans, peas or tomatoes, should be roasted or completely covered with a white material, they may be saved by being sprinkled with water, if administered before the sun shines on them. The water reduces the temperature gradually, without any bad effect.

If potatoes, apples or other vegetables when frozen solid are placed in cold water, they will be thawed gradually, and no harm will be done them.

Vegetables may have a little water covering them into conical heaps, and covered with three inches of earth, and then on top to shed rain. A thin layer of clean straw may be placed over the year-

The stranger—by the scent around—
Had "run the thing into the ground!"

up in this manner, and when the weather warms, the potatoes may be taken out at any time during the winter, and if thawed in cold water are as good as ever.

If your potatoes freeze in the cellar, do not wait for them to thaw, but throw them into a conical heap, either where they are, or in the open air, and cover them with dirt, straw, shavings, old clothes, or chaff, packed tight around them, and they are safe. The covering will prevent sudden changes, which do all the mischief. I have saved frozen potatoes in this way; it may be new to some of your readers, and may be of use to them, as it has been to me.—*Ger. Tel.*

Poultry In Frosty Weather.

There is something exhilarating in frost. When the early morning breaks on the

THE SOLDIER'S LETTER.

earth covered with rime, and the hard
ground seems to spurn the foot that treads
on it, and the sun rises like a disc of burn-
ing copper, there is something cheerful
about it. Nature has donned her mas-
querade dress of white. Your horse can-
not contain himself; and the steady old
friend for some months past, content to
shake his head or whisk his tail, as the
driver calls "a good cut o' the whip," now
leaps to devour space, and to try con-
quests with your strength or that of your
hine. In like manner, your train life

Thus, in the manner, your Irishman, the old dog, gambols, and, in the gleaminess of his feelings, he picks up a tattered cloth in the field, and shakes and uses it for very wantonness. The appearance of real winter is then a holiday for many, but (ah! those *buts*) not to all. It is none to the poultry. Water is frozen; the ground is so hard they cannot scratch; there is not an animal of any kind on its surface; and they must depend on their owner for everything they need. See they lack nothing. First, they must have water. Few people have

any idea of the suffering caused to birds by the lack of water. Their power of maintaining life on the smallest possible quantity of food is wonderful, provided they have water; but a practical eye can tell in a dead fowl or pigeon whether it suffered or not from thirst. The skin becomes hard, dry and red; the flesh contracts, as it were, and becomes brown, and the whole body looks as if it had been suddenly shrivelled or dried up. You must bear in mind they require more food and better than they do in milder weather.

bird, if you can, let them have a greater variety. They want substitutes for the worms and insects. Now, the scraps of meat and fat from the table should go to the fowls. Save the drainings of all the casses, pour them together, and sweep a clean place, and feed there. Never feed any kind of bird in such a manner that they shall pick up snow with their food; it is strong medicine to them. The lark that fattens in two days on the white star frost, becomes a wretched skeleton after two days' snow.—*Cottage Gardener.*

COWS LEAKING MILK.—A correspondent of the Rural once said he cured a cow by bathing her teats, previous to her making bag, with melted tallow, every three or four days till she calved. It can be done after milking as well when the bag is empty. There is an article called Colloidon or Liquid Guttle, which may be obtained of druggists. Apply this to the end of the teats after milking the cow. It once forms a thin, tough skin, and closes the orifice. At the next milking this

kin can be broken through, and after milking the Collodion again applied. After a few applications in this way, the defect will be cured, and no more need be applied.

FOR SORE TEATS IN COWS.—Wash twice per day with suds from Castile soap, and then anoint with glycerine.—*Maine Farmer.*